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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1884.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

IF WE may believe the dispatch from Albany, Mr. BAYARD has been allowed by the President-elect to make a choice between the State and Treasury Departments, and has chosen the latter. This is about what has been expected, and the story may be accepted as true. Mr. BAYARD has a high idea of his financial abilities, and has served, during much of his term in the Senate, on the Finance Committee. He is, therefore, very ready to undertake the administration of the Treasury, and he will come to it possessed of a very good acquaintance with the general functions of the department. Of its routine he knows less, but the routine he will leave, of course, largely to his subordinates.

As to the issue joined on public policy, which the Treasury Department's operations deal with continually, Mr. BAYARD will be a poor support for Protection. Whatever declarations he has publicly made have been for the principle of Free Trade, though he has given some votes in the Senate that indicated a different tendency as to some particular articles. But he is, above all things, cautious and careful, and it may be set down as certain that he will not do extreme things in a violent manner. If he decides to make his Department support Free Trade he will do so only when that policy is decided upon by the party leaders.

As to Civil Service Reform, it will be interesting, and probably entertaining, to see Mr. BAYARD put upon trial. Beneath his exterior of professed non-partisanship, he is at heart an extreme party man. To him a Republican is, *prima facie*, a very wrong-headed person, and his disposition will be no doubt to "turn out," wholesale, the men whom he finds in office. He may be restrained to some degree by considerations of his position before the Civil Service advocates, but that is doubtful.

THE Free Traders agree with the Protectionists in opposing the treaty with Spain to establish reciprocity with Cuba and Porto Rico. But they do so from very different motives. They wish to save the moribund duties on sugar, so as to keep up a surplus of revenues. Those duties are now nearly fifty millions a year, and if continued will soon be in excess of that. Every man, woman or child in the country pays the government a dollar a year it does not need, because of these duties. This dollar is paid on a necessary article of food, not on a luxury. It is paid by the poor in a much larger ratio to their means than the rich. It does nobody any good except the planters in a strip of Southern territory, which produces but one-twelfth of the sugar used in this country. And it is the only duty in the tariff

from which no one can exempt himself by using the home-made article exclusively. Is there any duty in the tariff so vulnerable as this?

But when it goes the Free Traders have lost their best fulcrum for overthrowing the Protective Tariff. The abolition of this duty would bring the revenue of the national government into a near approximation of its expense. It would leave little more of a surplus than would be needed to keep up the payment of the debt under the Sinking Fund law, as the Treasury interprets that law. It hardly would leave enough to pay for a system of coast defense and the proper enlargement of the navy. So the Free Traders denounce the Spanish Treaty because it would put an end to the revenue of \$50,000,000 a year, and thus deprive them of what they regard as a reason for lower duties on manufactures.

The Protectionists are generally of the opinion that the sugar duties must go. But they do not wish them to go after the fashion this treaty provides. They do not want a monopoly of our vast market for sugar handed over to the Spanish West Indies, in exchange for some infinitesimal concessions as to our commerce with two million people. They do not wish a compact with Spanish slaveholders, which would bear hardly on the islands where the negro is a free laborer. And they do not wish to enter into any bargain with Spain, Mexico or any other power, which would tie our hands as to the regulation and control of our fiscal policy for years to come.

IN A VERY frank and characteristic letter, Mr. BLAINE announces that he will not prosecute farther his suit against *The Indianapolis Sentinel* for defamation of himself and his wife. He has put his case before the country in the sworn answers to the interrogatories already filed in the case. But he is credibly informed that no verdict against *The Sentinel* is to be had from any jury in Indiana in which Democrats sit. The manner in which the slanders in question were retailed to Democratic audiences by the recognized leaders of the party throughout the State, gives him reason to believe that this information is true. So he neither will submit to such men a case on which the best elements of the Democratic party in other States have pronounced in his favor, nor will he allow the suit to lapse in silence. He withdraws it openly, and gives his reasons.

The hardest thing that could be said of the Democrats of Indiana is that they deserve to have such a letter written. And so far as we can judge, they do deserve it.

CARL SCHURZ has been writing to Mr. JAMES BOYCE, M. P., as to the value of Senates as a second and less popular branch of the Legislature. The subject was exhausted long ago by GEORGE WASHINGTON. At the time when the constitution was under discussion the one chamber idea had been made very popular through its advocacy by CONDORCET. Some of the convention favored its adoption, and it was already in operation in Pennsylvania. One of these gentlemen—tradition says it was JEFFERSON, but probably wrongly—was invited to take tea with General WASHINGTON. He enlarged on his favorite idea that a House of Representatives, chosen by the direct vote of the people, was all the country needed. "But," said his host, "you have given me a strong argument to the contrary by what you did since you sat down at my table." "How so?" "You poured your tea from your cup to your saucer to cool it."

THE prospect of a quarrel among the Democrats over the question of Civil Service Reform becomes more distinct. The small faction of the party which believes in the system of non-partisan appointments, and follows Mr. PENDLETON's lead, is confident that Mr. CLEVELAND is with them. At a political dinner recently given in Maryland, Mr. PENDLETON being the chief guest after Mr. GORMAN, this sentiment was embodied in one of the toasts. It also has been discovered that Mr. CLEVELAND publicly expressed his emphatic approval of the PENDLETON bill, when that measure was still a novelty. This wing of the Democracy enjoys the hearty support of the ex-Republicans, who declare that they want no offices for themselves, but wish to see honest and capable Republicans retained in all the non-political offices they now fill. But the CARL SCHURZ Reformers make a very small fraction of the party, and the great body of the Democratic politicians and "active citizens" have no relish for such notions. They do not know what they won a Democratic victory for if it was not the offices. They will offer all the resistance they can, and will bring to bear all the pressure they can to defeat Mr. PENDLETON's programme.

The outcome will be a compromise. The small fraction of offices covered by the PENDLETON bill will continue to be filled by competitive examinations. The great majority of the places under the government will be vacated as fast as may be, and will be refilled by Democrats. The Democrats will get their share of the 15,000 clerkships already embraced by the reform. And they will get all the rest of the 100,000 offices, including the Postmasterships. But nothing

will be done to extend the area of reform, and there will be no repeal of the bad law which terminates commissions after four years of service. And the Reformers will be able to say: "It might have been worse."

THOSE who expected Mr. RIDDLEBERGER, of Virginia, to show himself no better than a cipher in the Senate have had a surprise this week. The Virginian has distinguished himself in exactly the direction which least was expected of him. He and his friends in his State have received so many favors from the administration that their loyalty and even subservency to President ARTHUR has been taken as a thing of course. Their delegation obtained recognition at Chicago without any protest from the anti-BLAINE Independents, because being mostly ARTHUR men they would not strengthen the BLAINE column, as the admission of the Regular Republicans would have done.

But Mr. RIDDLEBERGER is capable of acting on larger motives than party allegiance or party expediency. He is a Protectionist, as are nearly all the Republicans and many of the Democrats of Virginia. He could not but see that the report of Mr. McCULLOCH, the nominee of Mr. ARTHUR for the Treasury Department, arrayed him against the principles of the Republican party, and he could not see why the Republicans of the Senate should help in the bad work of entrusting that responsible Secretaryship to a Free Trader. So Mr. RIDDLEBERGER showed the courage of his convictions, and by objections and discussions broke the force of this bad selection somewhat. That he should succeed in securing any large number of Senators to vote against the confirmation of Mr. McCULLOCH was not to be expected. There is a party tradition that the President must be left free to choose advisers as he prefers. Nothing but a moral or legal objection is held to justify the rejection of his nominations to his Cabinet. But the tradition is foolish and mischievous, and we rejoice in Mr. RIDDLEBERGER's effort to break it down. The fact that the choice of a Secretary of the Treasury is limited by law, that no importer or person otherwise interested personally in the interpretation of the customs laws can be appointed, shows that this position is regarded as one of the most important the President has to fill. The selection of Mr. McCULLOCH for such a place, in the face of his avowed hostility to the Protective policy, is little less than a breach of faith with the Republican party. And we congratulate Mr. RIDDLEBERGER on the courage which broke through conventions and pretences, and led him to speak his mind.

SOME of our contemporaries are much gratified because the pastoral letter issued by the Roman Catholic Council says: "The friends of Christian education do not condemn the State for not teaching religion in the public schools as now organized, for Church and State have separate spheres." They seem to think that this is something novel, or that it involves some concession as to the character and claims of the public schools. It is neither. The Roman Catholic hierarchy always have

supported any movement to completely secularize the instruction given in the public schools. They always have favored the exclusion of the Bible and other religious text-books, on the ground that such books have no proper place in schools established by the State. The doctrine that "Church and State have separate spheres," means that God is to be shut out of the sphere filled by the State, and religion is to be the monopoly of the Church.

The doctrine held generally by Protestant Americans as against secularists and Roman Catholics alike, is that the State is not a merely secular organization. They hold that it is a part of the divinely appointed order of the world, equally with the family and the Church. It has its own sphere, but God's providence, and His revelation of Himself belong to that sphere. And the Bible is a school book for our schools, not as a Church book or a sectarian book, but as one that teaches the great principles of human duty in the State as well as the family and the Church.

Hierarchies and priesthoods do not like this doctrine, because it interferes with their monopoly. It also gives the State such a dignity in men's eyes that priests and churches are not allowed to override it. It is the only safe position for the State to take. Let men be taught that the Church alone represents God's will on the earth, and unless they are practical atheists they will begin to exalt the Church over all other institutions and to deny the rights of those others. If the background of the infinite belong to the Church only, then the State will either become atheistic as it is in France, or it will become the minion of the Church as in Ecuador.

It is said that the sentence we have quoted involves a renunciation of all claim to State support for Church schools. This is not true, either. The hierarchy fall back on conscience in this matter. They say: "Our Catholic people cannot use your schools. They must come to ours for conscience sake. It is your interest and your duty to sustain our schools, since they are doing the same work you are paying to have done elsewhere. You must not tax Roman Catholics for the support of your Godless schools, and then refuse them a share in the school fund."

MR. BLAINE's decision to withdraw his suit for libel against the Indianapolis *Sentinel* is wisely made. It is evident that in Indiana the proceeding is regarded entirely from the political—indeed, from the partisan—standpoint, and that no verdict on the merits of the case could reasonably be expected from a jury now to be had in that State. As to Mr. BLAINE's domestic relations and the history of his marriage there are no two opinions among fair-minded people, and aspersions cast upon either in the heat of the political canvass were outrages that should be punished if possible, but which it is useless to pursue when punishment is not to be secured.

THE multifarious treaties for reciprocity Mr. ARTHUR and Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN have been negotiating have done the country one great service.

They have called attention to the plan of a general Zollverein of the American States for the development of mutual commerce between all the countries of the Continent. Such an arrangement would be very different in its operations from treaties of reciprocity. Instead of a string of complex and separate bargains with each State it would give us a common and simple agreement for the whole Continent. There would be one tariff on every coast line, and yet the most absolute freedom of trade within continental limits. Instead of dependence upon Europe, the Western Continent would acquire that interdependence of commercial relations which Europe enjoyed under Napoleon's continental system. It is the fashion of English historians to abuse Napoleon's policy in that respect. But every great industry outside of ordinary agriculture that now gives employment to the people of Europe, dates either its beginning or its largest development from that time. It was that policy which showed Europe of what it was capable.

THE announcement that Mr. RANDALL is about to make a political tour through some of the Southern States has caused a good deal of excitement among the Free Trade leaders of the party. There is a disagreeable suspicion that Mr. RANDALL is a good deal stronger in the confidence of his party than he was a year ago, when Mr. CARLISLE was made Speaker in his despite. The slaughter of Democrats who voted for the MORRISON bill, both in the nominating conventions and at the polls, has made it evident that the Protectionists are stronger than had been supposed. And the valor with which the Democrats ran away from their own record in the conduct of the campaign, has made it evident that it is not the leadership of men like Mr. CARLISLE, Mr. MORRISON and Mr. WATTERSON that will take the party forward to victory. That the Protectionist sentiment is strong and is increasing among the Democrats of the South is a fact that admits of no denial. The Southern element which deprecated the passage of the MORRISON bill will welcome Mr. RANDALL from the time he crosses the Ohio river until he reaches the Gulf. It will show that the New South is becoming a distinct reality, and that nothing but the most careful management can suffice to keep the party intact in Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia, to say nothing of Louisiana.

IT is reported that Mr. BAYARD has been talking about his interview with Mr. CLEVELAND and says that as regards Southern questions Mr. CLEVELAND will take the advice of Southern leaders like Mr. LAMAR. Other names are given, but that of Mr. LAMAR is the best known and the most favorably. Senator LAMAR is a Southerner more nearly reconstructed than the people of that section generally are. On several occasions he has given evidence of something like the frame of mind in which an American citizen might be expected to regard national questions. Yet he comes from a State in which the outrages on the rights of the negroes and the white Republicans have

been both grosser and more notorious than even in South Carolina. On no occasion has Mr. LAMAR had a word of protest or condemnation to utter, although such a word from him would have had great weight with the people of his State. He has been silent when common humanity and duty to the country demanded speech, because party advantage and personal popularity required his silence. This is the type of Southerner to whom President CLEVELAND will look for advice, while telling the freedmen of the South to fear nothing from his administration.

Two new candidates for U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania are suggested by local Republican newspapers. Both are of Chester county—Hon. JAMES B. EVERHART, the present member of the House of Representatives from that district, and Hon. WASHINGTON TOWNSEND, his predecessor in that place ten years ago. Both are good men, and either would make a satisfactory Senator.

THE story that Mr. BLAINE made any sort of contract or agreement, or came to any kind of an arrangement or understanding with Mr. CAMERON, has been already sufficiently stamped upon no doubt, but *The Press* this morning speaks somewhat more distinctly than heretofore as to the falsity of the tale. It says:

In connection with the Senatorship it may be well to correct for once and for all the impression (sought to be created in certain quarters) that Mr. BLAINE during his Presidential candidacy had in some way agreed to support Mr. CAMERON. Those who know Mr. BLAINE know that his good sense would forbid all intervention on his part in the political contests in the different States. He did not, therefore, agree to support Mr. CAMERON or to oppose Mr. CAMERON. He simply did and said nothing whatever on the subject directly or indirectly. If there is to be a contest over the Senatorship, it would be utterly unfair to draw Mr. BLAINE's name into it in any manner or form. He received the united vote of all the Republicans of Pennsylvania, and it would be unjust to drag him into a struggle with which he has nothing to do and which the Republicans of the State must settle among themselves.

OUR esteemed contemporary at West Chester, the *Village Record*, challenges the statement that the last nomination and election of Captain WAYNE and Mr. STUBBS to the Legislature was without precedent in the usages of the Republican party of Chester county. The *V. R.* must know that we speak by the book. When the term was but one year, three elections were the usage, but since the term has been two years, under the new Constitution, two elections only are the rule, and it has been strictly applied except in the case of the two members referred to. Their third election, making altogether six years' service, is, we are confident, without precedent in the usage of the party there.

NEW YORKERS are recalling the fact that twenty-four years ago Mr. EVARTS was one of the two most prominent candidates for the New York Senatorship. Another generation has grown up since then, but his eye is not dimmed nor his natural strength abated. Mr. SEWARD, who had just gone into President LINCOLN's Cabinet, supported

his candidacy, but a much smaller man was chosen, because the GREELEY wing of the party preferred to spite the SEWARD wing. Those old dividing lines have been obliterated, all the old leaders are gone, and still the Empire State has no abler or worthier candidate for this high office. If the choice rested with the people there could be little doubt as to the result. There is a constant flow of expressions in his favor, and he has the support of the *Tribune*, "founded by HORACE GREELEY."

Yet there are reasons to fear that not Mr. EVARTS, but Mr. MORTON will "make the race." Mr. MORTON has the support of the ARTHUR faction, while Mr. EVARTS is identified with no faction. Mr. EVARTS is better known to the people, but Mr. MORTON to the politicians. Mr. EVARTS furnishes wit and wisdom for the campaign; Mr. MORTON, the sinews of war. And from the standpoint of some politicians the latter constitutes the greater claim.

THERE are some signs of better times in the near future. The recent sales of wool have been unusually large and the prices good. The Southern cotton manufacturers have cleared out their stocks of goods, and have resumed operations with large orders. The iron men are getting more business in many quarters; but the list of closed mills and foundries is large and increasing, though the increase is slow. We probably will have a hard winter, and Europe a much harder.

ON TUESDAY last the great exhibition at New Orleans was opened to the public by the President, who remained at Washington, but by the pressure of his finger on a button started all the machinery at New Orleans. This is an excellent improvement on the old plan of dragging Kings and Presidents round the country to inaugurate such undertakings. No doubt the royal caste in Europe will hasten to adopt it as the latest Yankee notion, and Queen VICTORIA will lay corner-stones and open exhibitions from her retirement at Osborne or Balmoral. Indeed, it is a distinct advance toward JEAN PAUL's iron man, who should render all the services expected of loyalty, and cost nothing in expenses but a little sweet oil.

The event brings to mind the fact that the railroad and the telegraph have done much to make the perpetuation of the Union possible. Under the old methods of travel and of communication the country must have fallen to pieces by its own weight. It would have been impossible for any government to have exercised a general watch over all the States, or to have concentrated its force at any point in time to maintain the public order. The difficulty of doing these things for the country as it stands is much less than it was in General WASHINGTON's time, when the area was not a third so great. Portland, in Oregon, is nearer practically to the White House than Boston was to New York when the first Congress met there. The great inventions which have effected this are a part of the Providence which has watched over the history of the nation.

SOME wicked fanatic has tried to blow up London bridge. No one can say who it

was. But of course it was an Irishman, and equally of course he got his dynamite and his means of using it from America. So *The London Times* tells the world, and asks us to change our laws to punish such offenses. As our laws already forbid the export of dynamite, how are we to change them? By forbidding the export of Irishmen?

THE war of the Scotch crofters in defense of their immemorial rights to the old common lands seems to be conducted on the lines suggested by Mr. GEORGE and Mr. DAVITT, rather than those taken by Mr. PARNELL and the Irish party. Mr. PARNELL's great object is the establishment of a peasant proprietary, which shall pay rent to nobody. He invokes the aid of the State to constrain the landlords to sell, and to assist the peasantry in buying their homesteads. But the leaders of the Skye agitation repudiate this plan. They want the State to buy out the landlords, and become the sole owners of the islands. They do not object to paying rent, for they think a rent for land is the fairest arrangement possible. They do object to a peasant proprietary, as an evil of the same sort as a landlord proprietary.

They say: "The land is God's, and for the use of all. Why should any man, landlord or farmer, be allowed to call it his own?"

A theory of this kind appeals powerfully to a community so intensely religious as the Western Highlands and the people of the Hebrides. But it is impractical, and if put in practice would be extremely mischievous. And such strong believers in the Bible might find in the Old Testament a system of land-holding widely different from that of Mr. GEORGE.

M. JULES FERRY still holds the purse-strings in France and commands a majority of the national legislature. But the disclosure of his large plans for a French empire in the Cambodian peninsula have weakened his ministry with both the legislature and the people. France cannot afford large outlays of money, and will not make large sacrifices of men, even to acquire an Asiatic empire like that of England in India. The country is poor. The revenue shows a large deficit. The prospect of distant service for conscripted soldiers affects the popular temper, as a like prospect for enlisted troops like the English would not. It is felt that the dangers of an invasion justify the government in keeping a large part of the younger generation of Frenchmen under arms. But there is a feeling against sending them in great bodies to Tonquin, to face malaria, cholera and the bullets of the Chinese. So the peasantry hate the prospect of a distant war for their sons, who are commonly only sons and heirs to bits of land.

THE disagreement between Prince BISMARCK and the German Reichstag has reached a height beyond all past experience. The recent vote to refuse the Prince the salary of an associate in the Foreign Office, was nothing less than a personal insult, but was an insult he had provoked. A large majority of the Reichstag believe the time has come for paying a salary to its members.

They see that under the present system the landed junkers and the successful tradesmen have an unfair advantage over poorer men as candidates. This gives the Tories a strength in the election of Deputies from the Eastern provinces, which does not fairly belong to them. It shuts out representative men of the working classes from representing the great cities. Prince Bismarck, however, first refused to assent to the consideration of the question. When the Reichstag voted the payment of its members, he managed to veto the proposal in the Imperial Council. So the Reichstag has decided to draw tight the purse-strings until its masters in court and in council are brought to terms.

PROTECTIVE IDEAS IN ENGLAND.

That the growth of Protectionist feeling in England has reached a point which endangers the Free Trade policy is shown by the vehemence with which some of the English newspapers write about the Protectionists. *The Spectator*, although in other respects a sensible and always a high-minded journal, is perhaps more devoted to the maintenance of "orthodox" views in economy than any other. It now misses no opportunity of preaching up Free Trade, in season and out of season. You start to read what it has to say of some book of history or travel. But the unhappy author has said something—perhaps very briefly—on this subject. Thereupon the reviewer departs from his proper subject and spends a column and a half in denouncing France or the United States. This fierceness no doubt did much to break *The Spectator* from its long friendship with the Republican party this year, and to carry it over to the Democrats.

More than one Tory leader has avowed his preference for Protection. Even Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, the disciple of Mr. GLADSTONE in finance, shows no zeal for Free Trade. Lord SALISBURY sneers at it. Mr. LOWTHER and some lesser lights advocate openly the enactment of our import duty on wheat. Lord CHURCHILL, when starting for India on account of his health, declared himself ready for a reconstruction of the tariff. He would take the present duties off tea, sugar, coffee, tobacco and other articles not produced in England. These he would replace by duties on foreign products which compete with English. In this way he would collect no heavier taxes from the English consumer than at present, but he would "put them where they would do the most good." This is a wise and statesman-like programme, but *The Spectator* almost chokes with rage in contemplating it. It denounces Lord CHURCHILL as bribing the people to submit to protective duties on necessities, like wheat, beef, pork and iron, by the offer of cheaper luxuries. But with the exception of tobacco, none of the articles specified in Lord CHURCHILL's lists are luxuries. They are conventional necessities. That is, they are not necessary to existence, as knives and plates are not. But the demand for them is so universal and imperative that practically no one can do without them, and if the dear-

ness of other articles were just balanced by the cheapness of these, the English conscience would lose nothing, while the English producer would gain largely.

On most of the questions on which the Tories differ from the Liberals, American sympathy is with the latter. We believe in the abolition of privilege and the establishment of the largest degree of popular government. But, should the English Tories declare for a protective tariff, they will enlist a very large amount of American sympathy on their side. Just as the English Liberals went over to the support of the American Democrats, when it became evident that Free Trade had the best chance with the Democrats, although their sympathies generally have been with the Republicans, so American Republicans will sympathize with the Tories in any honest attempt to restore the industries of England, and especially her agriculture, by Protection. The industrial danger of the world is from the concentration of the English people in the great centres of manufacturing industry. Whatever will tend to restore them to their right relations to the soil of their country must simplify the problems of fiscal policy for the rest of the world. It is true that this would make England less dependent on us for her food supply; but it is evident that that is a market which we must lose at any rate. And it is one we can do without, if we cease to stimulate the growth of agriculture by unwise land laws, and take proper precautions to bring our manufactures to the point of supplying the country. When that is done the only outlet we need for our breadstuffs will be found Southward, not Eastward.

REPUBLICAN STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS.

The Republican party of Pennsylvania showed itself in its greatest strength at the November election of 1884. It never before polled so many votes; it never had so great a majority; it never secured so large a preponderance in the Legislature. In all directions its strength was shown, and this showing was accompanied by no strain, and was accomplished without severe effort. The "work" done was less than usual in Presidential years, the money expended was much below the customary sums, and yet the result showed tremendous vitality and a hearty, enthusiastic feeling. Thousands and tens of thousands of new recruits came into the ranks, while only a handful stood aside or departed.

And all this, let it be remembered, followed in two years after the extraordinary revolt of 1882. That upheaval, it was predicted, would destroy the party. But it did not; on the contrary, it broke the bonds which had fettered freedom of choice and action, and with these broken, the cordial union of elements in 1883 and the great victory of 1884 came naturally and easily.

Now, is it possible that these facts teach no lesson? Is it possible that any Republican wishes to travel backward from freedom and strength into bondage and weakness? The price paid for the present great vigor of the party was the defeat of the ticket of 1882, and the success of the Demo-

cratic candidates. That was a serious sacrifice, yet it brought about the present hopeful situation. General BEAVER was defeated for Governor, but the Republicans of Pennsylvania, now, if they choose to do so, without "slates," and without "boss" dictation, can make him or any other man of their choice Governor at will. Their control is unquestionable, so long as their moral forces remain unabated. But they will go again into decay, they will suffer from new distracting controversies, if they decide to take upon themselves the system of dictatorial control that in time past had caused revolt and—more than revolt—revolution. It would seem incredible that it could be seriously intended to take the backward road. It would seem amazing that the Pennsylvania Republicans, having proved to themselves and to the country how much stronger they are when their party organization is free, would voluntarily enter upon the condition where their own choice goes for nothing and that of a single leader and his lieutenants is final.

THE PROPOSED MEDICAL BILL.

The bill to establish a State Board of Medical Examiners, which is now receiving endorsement from the various medical societies, and which will be presented in the Legislature when it assembles, proposes an important change with regard to the test of the qualifications of physicians practicing in this State. The measure arises from the conviction strongly entertained among members of the profession that some legislation is required in order to support the medical colleges in the policy of giving a thorough training and complete education to their graduates. Naturally, the competition amongst the colleges tends continually to lower the standard of graduation, since the anxiety of many students is to complete their course and obtain their diploma as quickly and cheaply as possible. As an instance of this tendency, the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York city, which some time ago undertook to raise the standard by requiring a three-year course, soon returned to the old plan of a two-year course, on account of the falling off in students.

The proposed bill provides for a Board of nine State examiners, to be appointed by the Governor from a list of twenty-seven to be submitted to him by the Medical Society of the State and the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State—the former submitting twenty-one and the latter six, and seven to be chosen from the former and two from the latter. The examiners are to be physicians of five years' practice. They will meet twice a year—once at Philadelphia and once at Pittsburg—to examine candidates, who must be graduates of a medical college. The examinations will be the same for all candidates in the seven branches of medical study in which the two schools of medicine agree, differing only as to Therapeutics and Practice. There will be a charge made (say twenty dollars) for the certificate of the Board, when granted, and this, it is believed, will be enough to provide for the expenses of the Board, without entailing any cost upon the State.

The new law, it is proposed, should go into operation at the 1st of September, 1886. It would not affect, in any way, physicians now in practice, under the general law of 1881; it would relate simply to graduates of colleges who should secure their diplomas after the date mentioned.

It is, of course, in the interest of the public that there should be skillful practitioners of medicine, and the assurance to be given by an independent and impartial examination, such as is proposed, would no doubt be greater than is now afforded in the midst of the competition of colleges. The colleges themselves, if they are desirous of doing good and thorough work, should be in favor of such a measure, and an incentive to them, in this State should be the fact that the institutions of other States, notably JOHN HOPKINS, of Baltimore, are threatening to exceed, in the extent and quality of their instruction, that which has so far been our standard. The need for thorough training of medical men is understood in Philadelphia, but the difficulty of establishing higher tests for graduates is a commercial one that is not easily dealt with by the colleges acting alone. If, however, there can be an independent authority, whose requirements shall support the colleges, the problem may be solved.

MR. RANDALL'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

To the great wrath of Mr. WATTERSON and his Free Trade newspaper, Mr. RANDALL proposes a foray into the South. He will go to Louisville, to Nashville and to Birmingham—the last-named place being the centre of the northern Alabama iron industries. Evidently he proposes to repeat and enlarge, if possible, the impression made by his visit to Atlanta. He will carry the war into Africa by encouraging and organizing in the very midst of the Free Trade Democracy the feeling in favor of Protection.

This, as already noted, makes Mr. WATTERSON'S *Courier-Journal* very indignant. Mr. RANDALL, it says, makes a declaration of war upon Revenue Reform in his own party, which, indeed, is the fact. It adds that he has not a good standing among the Democrats, that he is not even on speaking terms with half of their leading men, and that the mention of his name in connection with a Cabinet place is offensive to Mr. CLEVELAND.

These are the breathings of a sour and savage spirit. But they are very natural. There is nothing strange in them. For Mr. RANDALL, when he broke away from the MORRISON bill with his fragment of the Democratic body, incurred the deep hostility of the Free Trade Democrats. They mean to break down Protection, and are going forward in the work without hesitation. In Mr. CLEVELAND they have a chief who will support them. Mr. ARTHUR'S disinclination to Protection, though he is the head of the Tariff party, is an index to what Mr. CLEVELAND will be, as the head of the party opposed to the Tariff. The appointment of Mr. BAYARD, a positive Free Trader by theory, and strongly inclined to Free Trade in practice, further indicates how little show Mr. RANDALL and his faction will have, un-

less they can get more standing ground. And they cannot get that, of course, except by a struggle for every inch. They must fight or be pushed over the precipice. Hence this foray into the South.

THE RIGHT OF EXPULSION.

In New York, Brooklyn and some other places the local organizations are reading persons out of the Republican party for not supporting Mr. BLAINE. As the party is a purely voluntary organization, it is at liberty to exclude from its membership for any offense it deems sufficiently heinous. But a due regard for its future success would suggest that the power of political excommunication be exercised with as much leniency and discretion as possible. The mere fact that a gentleman silently refused his support to the candidate of the party can furnish no reason for dragging his name into the newspapers in an offensive way. And where opposition has been public, and associated with efforts to break down the party, the proper time for expulsion would be before rather than after the election. We observe that one gentleman was expelled after the election from a political organization to which he had tendered his resignation early in the summer, and had not pressed it at the request of his associates, as he did not wish to injure the party in his ward, although he could not vote for Mr. BLAINE. Such an expulsion was a gross injustice.

We think the matter worth attention, because this kind of excommunication by old friends and associates is to most persons a very painful business. Our political life draws a large part of our citizens into very close associations, and the breaking of these always must be an annoyance. This is true even of educated men, whose own resources make them more independent in these matters. A Republican reformer in a suburban neighborhood left the party for the Democracy in 1876 and did not return until 1880. He admitted that the social disadvantages of leaving the party had been a good deal of an annoyance, and that he was glad when he felt free in conscience to return to his former allegiance. This is true in a greater or less degree all over the North. As Sir RICHARD TEMPLE said from his observation of our people during this last summer, the moral and intellectual bone and sinew of the North is in the Republican party. There are a few places in which the ex-Republicans are numerous enough to keep each other in countenance. But they must be very few, and elsewhere it must be a serious annoyance to be "sent to Coventry" as a political crank.

The ex-Republican newspapers ridicule these excommunications, but in a tone which shows more of annoyance than of amusement. With most of them the business is a very serious one. The anxiety shown by *The Times*, of New York, to secure from its contemporaries some kind of recognition as a Republican newspaper shows that it must feel very seriously the losses in circulation it has suffered. In the case of *The Evening Post* there is more range for independence. Its circulation has never been large, and its constituents will stand anything, even its

essays on chastity. The profits are made by the abundant and highly-paid advertising it gets from the importers and other Free Traders.

SIDNEY LANIER'S POEMS.*

Something in the work and in the life of Sidney Lanier calls up John Keats. Both, as poets, were most keenly sensitive to art; as men both struggled long and unsuccessfully against consumption, which carried them off just as they seemed ripe for productions more splendid than any they left behind. But, while in grace and delicacy of style Lanier and Keats resemble each other, Lanier's was the broader and saner character. In him we trace none of the morbidness which tinges Keats's verse. Illness and bodily weakness, to which were added poverty and untoward material surroundings, could not taint the crystal purity of Lanier's intellect. His last poem was written literally while death stood on the threshold, yet it is strong in hope, majestic in diction and fresh in spirit.

Lanier's career only too closely exemplifies that which from time immemorial has been looked upon as set apart by destiny for men of genius. He was born in Macon, Ga., in 1842, and after having got what education he could from a Southern college he entered the Confederate army, served with distinction, and, being captured, was imprisoned at Port Lookout. Upon his release he had to support himself as best he might at first by undertaking the practice of law, which was soon given up for the less dry but equally precarious profession of literature. At the age of 25 he had already premonitory symptoms of the disease from which he was to die, and until his death in 1881 his life was a continuous struggle against illness and poverty—borne with what cheerfulness and courage those who read Mr. Ward's memorial of him will perceive. In 1874 he began to be known as a contributor to Northern magazines, his first poems winning recognition from J. F. Kirk, Bayard Taylor and other persons of discernment. In 1876 he was chosen to write the Centennial cantata—a work much ridiculed at the time, but now seen by impartial critics to be admirably adapted to its purpose. It may be doubted whether there exists in English a better example of an ode written for an especial occasion; certainly none can compare with it in its admirable combining of poetry with music. This union may be said to symbolize the essence of Lanier's genius. At times his passion for music was so great that we wonder he was not a composer instead of a poet, and we find on every page of his verse exquisite melody. Keats, a modern Greek, was statuesque in his methods of expression, but there is no music in his poetry equal to that in Lanier's. The latter presents himself as a true citizen of this later world, in which music holds a position similar to that held by sculpture and architecture at Athens. Tennyson is perhaps Lanier's only equal among later metrical masters; but it must not be supposed that Lanier, like the writers of honey-sweet verse now in vogue, gives only metrical confectionery to his readers. You do not remark, after laying down the "Hymns of the Marshes" or "The Symphony": "Very pretty, and often delightfully rhythmic, but where is the substratum of thought?"—as you are apt to ask after disentangling yourself from many of Swinburne's sugary coils of verse; on the contrary, you find at each reading some new meaning in Lanier's best poems; you find that, much as the music charmed you at the first perusal, the imagery

*Poems of Sidney Lanier. Edited by his wife. With a Memorial by William Hayes Ward. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1884. Price \$2.50.

will charm even more at the second. And if, as consciously or unconsciously all thoughtful readers do, you weigh the fitness of separate words or phrases, you will be struck by the richness of Lanier's vocabulary and by the happy terseness with which he often condenses a good thought. In his use of strong, expressive words, which occasionally recall Shakespeare, he is again like Keats.

Sidney Lanier is a poet beneath whose song pure and noble teaching ceaselessly flows. His conception of the poet's mission is broad and liberal, and is reiterated in many tones. He is a critic of life in the true sense, aiming at bringing within the realization of his fellows the beauty of art and the sweetness of virtue that are to most of us mere cant phrases signifying nothing. In "Corn" he skillfully weaves an allegory of thrift and speculation; in "The Symphony" he sings, in quite original fashion, of the good which an age that is all for trade misses, and of the sins it perpetuates; in "Clover," in daring simile, he shows the glorious labor of the artist; in "The Crystal" he enumerates the master spirits of the world, crowned by "man's best Man," Christ; finally, in "Sunrise," is contrasted the night of doubt and despair with the dawn of belief in the deathlessness and goodness of the soul. This last poem deserves—and, we doubt not, will some time receive—the deepest study and liberal criticism. We know of no American—except Emerson—who has written any poem of similar length that ought to rank with this—although we yield to none in admiration of Mr. Lowell's "Commemoration Ode."

Of Lanier's limitations only a few words need be said at present, because the average reader can be trusted to do his own fault-finding, and because, until the cultivated public has become familiar with the excellence of a poet of high order, it is premature to pick flaws. Moreover, it is by pointing out the beauties of a character, and not by concentrating the attention upon its shortcomings, that we make our dearest friendships. Lanier's limitation, briefly stated, is that he—like Tennyson and Wordsworth and Keats—lacks dramatic force—that quality in which Browning alone, of modern English-writing poets, excels. But Lanier has melody of the rarest lyric kind; he has sincerity; he has an exuberant but an always pure fancy; he has rare power of utterance. Whatever is beautiful or true in nature or men he is attracted toward. And through this volume floats the spirit of its writer, who leaves upon us the impression of one—brave, tender, spotless, patient—who might be the pattern of the ideal American of whom he sang:

"O manful eyes, to front the skies
Or look much pity down on hell;
O manful tongue, to work and sing,
And soothe a child and dare a king!"

A word of commendation should be spoken for Dr. Ward's memorial tribute, which serves as preface to the Poems, and for Mrs. Lanier's careful editing and interesting notes.

WILLIAM R. THAYER.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

PARIS, Nov. 17.

The leading French publishing houses are beginning to issue their new *éditions de luxe*, which are, happily, taking the place of the cheap and gaudy productions which formerly filled the booksellers' windows at the time of Christmas and the New Year. Firmin, Didot & Co. will head our list with a curious work on the "Modes et Usages au Temps de Marie Antoinette, 1787-1793" (2 vol., 4to), edited by the Comte de Reiset. These two stout volumes of 600 pages each, illustrated with 200 engravings and sixty-

eight colored plates, contain a quantity of the most miscellaneous information relative to Marie Antoinette and all the persons who surrounded her, set forth in the shape of notes, appendices, commentaries, etc., to the day book of Madame Eloffe, who was Marie Antoinette's dressmaker. Madame Eloffe's account book is reprinted in full, and forms alone a most curious document. As regards the text of these two volumes generally, I should be inclined to say that it is too voluminous and badly arranged. The Comte de Reiset is a fanatical admirer of the unfortunate Queen, but he is a poor editor. The illustrations are magnificent. Nothing could be more interesting and beautiful than the three-score-and-ten colored plates of hats, dresses and costumes of the time of Marie Antoinette. The same firm publishes a very excellent "Dictionnaire Historique et Pittoresque du Théâtre," by Arthur Pougin (1 vol., large 8vo), illustrated by 400 engravings and eight chromo-lithographs. This work is most complete, most useful and most interesting.

A. Quantin has prepared several volumes which will form the joy of bibliophiles. First of all a new translation of Gulliver's Travels (1 vol., large 8vo.), with illustrations in color by Poirson. In this volume there are upwards of two hundred illustrations, printed in water-colors, and with from eight to ten tones of color in each composition. Certainly, this is the finest specimen of chromo-typographic printing that has hitherto been produced in France, and it is so perfect that it seems impossible to produce anything of the kind superior. Paper, ink and colors are excellent, and the price, \$4, is very small, considering the enormous expense of getting up such a work. "Son Altesse la Femme" (1 vol., 8vo., 322pp.), by Octave Uzanne, published by the same firm, is a companion volume to the same author's books, "L'Eventail" and "L'Ombrelle," and, like those two works, it is of value principally for the illustrations, which consist of ten chromo-typographic full-page water-colors, composed by Henri Gervex, Gonzalès, Adrien Moreau and Félicien Rops, eleven *têtes de chapitres*, engraved on copper and printed in colors, or engraved in eau-forte, and quantities of vignettes and *cuts de lampe*. Here again the printing and paper are exquisite. "Son Altesse la Femme" is certainly a beautiful book and a masterpiece of the printer's and engraver's art. Quantin has also begun the publication of a series of the masterpieces of modern fiction. The first volume is Flaubert's "Madame Bovary," illustrated with twelve compositions of Fourié, engraved in eau-forte by Abot & Mordant (1 vol., small 4to). Of the innumerable illustrated books now being issued, I only notice the very finest. The fact is that the recent krach in painting and the stagnation of the picture market has driven the painters to take to book illustration in order to gain a living. At the present moment there is a plethora of illustrations, and the publishers are taking advantage of it to issue volume upon volume, adorned with etchings, engravings and process engravings, all of more or less merit. The volumes I have mentioned are worthy to figure in the collection of the most delicate bibliophile. The series of the masterpieces of contemporary fiction promises to be most interesting. The volumes will be uniform in size, the paper pure linen, either white or tinted, but the methods of illustration will vary in each volume. Etching, wood-engraving, chromo-typography, and even the old-fashioned lithographic processes will be employed.

Besides publishing *éditions de luxe*, M. Quantin makes a specialty of books on art. He is now issuing a cheap and useful series of manuals, suitable at the same time for schools and for libraries. Amongst recent

volumes I notice a "Lexique des Termes d'Art," by M. I. Adeline, (419 pages), illustrated with numerous explanatory woodcuts, and a "Histoire de la Musique," by M. H. Lavoix, a handy and concise volume, containing a great mass of compact and interesting information.

The "Librairie de l'Art" publishes an interesting volume in 8vo. by the curator of the Louvre, M. de Ronchaud, entitled "La Tapisserie Dans l'Antiquité," and illustrated with sixteen engravings. Most people still conceive ancient Greece as a cold, pale and severe country. They forget the chryselephantine statues, the statues of painted marble, the painted bas-reliefs and the polychrome architecture which has been revealed by the researches of Quatremère and Hittorf. They forget the *role* played by carpets and wall-hangings and portières of stuff. M. de Ronchaud has made the employment of stuffs in the architecture of the Greeks the subject of a most interesting study in the present volume, the real subject of which is the *peplos* of Athena, which detached itself from the flanks of Phidias's chryselephantine statue of the goddess, and fell in splendid and sumptuous folds in the sanctuary of Athena Parthenos around the statue. Naturally, no fragment of Greek drapery remains, and M. de Ronchaud's restoration of the *peplos* of Athena and of the whole interior decoration of the Parthenon is only conjectural and based on imagination, inspired by erudition. His curious and very complete study of ancient embroidery, tapestry and ornamental stuffs will nevertheless be read with the deepest interest by students of Greek art and literature.

Amongst novelties of interest to specialists I may mention "L'Art de la Mise en Scène," by M. Becq de Fouquières (1 vol. Charpentier); "Le Théâtre en France" (1 vol. Ollendorf), a series of studies on ancient and modern French authors, by M. Alexandre Parodi, the dramatist; "Souvenirs de la Grande et la Petite Roquette" (1 vol. Rouff), by the Abbé Moreau, a series of curious reminiscences of a prison chaplain; and "Le Service de Sureté" (1 vol. Charpentier), a collection of curious facts about the Parisian detective police force, by its former chief, M. Macé.

THEODORE CHILD.

THE LIBERTY BELL.

[On the proposal to send it from Philadelphia to the New Orleans Exposition, 1884.]

Speak love, O Bell,
From North to South!
O might there tell
An angel's mouth,
Thy story of a hundred years!
Our sires, who fought
Their yoke to break.
Who marvel wrought
For a Nation's sake,
Forgot their bondsmen's sighs and tears.
What prophet's hand
Dared, then, engrave
Thy high command
To free each slave?
'Twas God's own message to our land.
As when, of old,
A seer, condemned,
His mantle's fold
In wrath would rend,
Thy shattered side Disunion told.
O, men, war-worn,
Who strove so well
For cause forlorn,
Re-forged the Bell:
Type of our Union, re-born.
Then, mute no more,
Strike, loud and long:
Peal, o'er and o'er,
Our Nation's song:
Freedom and Peace, from shore to shore!

Go, bid the world
Its thralls release;
War's red flag furl'd,
Let all wrong's cease:
Crown, King o'er all, the Prince of Peace!
PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth mo. 1st, 1884.
—*Friends' Review.*

REVIEWS.

FICHTE'S SCIENCE OF KNOWLEDGE. A critical exposition by Charles Carroll Everett, D. D., Bussey Professor of Theology in Harvard University. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

The series of "German Philosophical Classics for English Readers," edited by Professor Morris, of Johns Hopkins University, has reached a third volume. After "Kant," by Professor Morris himself, and "Schelling," by Professor Watson, comes "Fichte's Science of Knowledge," by Prof. C. C. Everett, of Harvard University. The elder Fichte is personally the most interesting of the German philosophers. He was a man of the purest character and the most passionate patriotism. He was born into an age that had forgotten the meaning of patriotism, and he only learned for himself what it meant through the miseries which followed Jena and through hearing the French drums beat on the streets of Berlin. He died while still young through catching from his wife the hospital fever she had caught in nursing the soldiers in the war of liberation.

He cannot be said to have founded a great school of philosophy. Even his son did not start from the *Wissenschaftslehre* in his labors to build up a philosophy which should reconcile speculation with Christian theism. But he had a following fit, though few, (Fortlage, Loewe, Niethammer, Schleiermacher and Schlegel, and for a time Schelling and Reinhold), through whose writings his ideas reached a larger public than he himself found access to. Fichte's works are less attractive than those of any other of the five great gods of German philosophy. He has not the dry light of Kant, or the mystic charm of Schelling, or the grand vistas of Hegel, or the artistic brilliancy of Schopenhauer. The best of the man did not find its way into his writings. There was something in him greater than he got to the utterance. His memory is precious to thousands who never read any work he wrote. And yet as a thinker he rendered Germany an inestimable service. The central point of his philosophy is the individual man—this that says "I," and is responsible to a moral law. That teaching came to a generation cased in the ceremonies of conventionality, and destitute of all contact with the primal springs of right action. It awakened them to reflect on the deep things of their own existence. It shaped itself into armies and drove the invader from the soil of the country. It seemed unsocial, but the truly ethical is the most profoundly social teaching. Fichte's "I am I" did good service in uniting Germany.

In the history of philosophy Fichte is the link between Kant and Schelling. As Professor Everett shows, Kant raises questions he does not answer, although he thinks he has answered them. Fichte for a time worked so closely on Kantian lines that his first work was attributed to his master, and was welcomed heartily by him. Very soon, however, his own idiosyncrasy of thought showed itself and carried him beyond the bounds of Kant's system. The relation of the phenomenal to the nominal—of the perceptions which make up experience to the reality of things—was admitted by Kant to furnish the great problem of philosophy. He

himself was content with answers to the problem which Fichte could regard only as provisional. He attacked the question for himself, and his doctrine of absolute idealism was the outcome. That doctrine lies farther from our usual line of thought than Berkeley's milder idealism. The Ego of Fichte is not a finite existence gazing on phantasmagoria passed before it by a higher will. It is itself the supernatural element which gives validity to Kant's categorical imperative. It is the creative energy which is the cause of the objective world. No conception could be liable to greater misconception, or more open to such ridicule as Jean Paul poured on it and Coleridge reproduced. But it was a valiant struggle with a great problem, and the results are not lost.

This is the first phase of Fichte's philosophy with which Professor Everett deals. He makes a reference to the later phase at the close of his admirable exposition. We think the series could contain a second volume on Fichte, which would show what he did to fill up the gaps he was conscious of in his earlier teaching.

THE JEWISH LAW OF MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES, AND ITS RELATION TO THE LAW OF THE STATE. By Rev. Dr. M. Mielziner, Professor of the Talmud and of Rabbinical Disciplines in the Hebrew Union College. Pp. 149. 8vo. Cincinnati: The Bloch Publishing and Printing Company.

The strength and purity of the family affections have always been characteristics of the Hebrew people. Yet their law as to the dissolution of the marriage relation, as interpreted by a large and perhaps a dominant school among the rabbis, always has been regarded by Christians as lax in the extreme, and as tending to prevent woman from attaining her normal place as "man's equal in difference." The school of Hillel, before the Christian era, contended that the Jewish husband might put away his wife for so slight an offense as oversalting his food in cooking it. That of Schammai contended that nothing short of adultery or a shameful exposure of her person justified this step. The founder of Christianity gave it as his opinion that the school of Hillel interpreted with more accuracy the letter of the law, but that the law itself was one which had become intolerable through the broadening of men's conceptions. He said Moses allowed such things because of "the hardness of your hearts" at that time. But in Jewish usage the heart is the symbol of the understanding, not of the moral affections, which are symbolized by the bowels.

Dr. Mielziner exhibits in a very complete and interesting way the whole law of Judaism on these two great subjects. The peculiar position of the Jews as a religious body inheriting a national law, and yet under obligation to comply with the laws of the country they reside in, has given rise to some very nice problems as to both marriage and divorce. For instance, Jewish law recognizes the apostasy of either husband or wife to Christianity as a valid ground for divorce. The laws of Christian States do not recognize this, and what is to be done in such cases? Dr. Mielziner has prepared this essay at the request of several bodies of American Hebrews.

FAIRY OF THE MOONBEAM. By Mrs. E. T. Corbett. Pp. 148. Price, \$0.90. Howard Challen, New York.

A Christmas book for children, in which some nonsense rhymes, which, for the most part, have appeared in St. Nicholas, are woven on the elfin thread of a queer little woman who came on a moonbeam to console with stories a little boy who was tired of his school books. If Lewis Carroll had not written "Alice in Wonderland" these queer

stories of Karl's would have taken another setting and tone, or perhaps not have been written at all. They have no purpose but amusement, which they will probably serve for children, but they lack the grotesque humor, the character touches, and the fantastic nonsense of their prototype. Both Alice and Karl end the entertainment by waking up from their dreams.

BERMUDA, by Julia C. R. Dorr. Pp. 148. \$1.25. Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York.

Mrs. Dorr has given us an hour's very pleasant entertainment, with which she has skillfully woven a few bits of local history, of vivacious geography, and of social characterizations. A lady seeking rest finds in this British fortress the *dolce far niente* pleasures of a semi-tropical clime and an isolated people. Her own and her son's excursions over the accessible parts of the nineteen square miles of these 365 islands give occasion to carry a succession of pleasant and varied adventures through an appreciative account of flowers, colors on sea and cloud, courteous and simple manners, coral-built dwellings and a rich submarine life. The color, gaiety of spirit and enthusiasm of these pages are refreshing, while the deftly interspersed references to the sixteenth century explorers, Tom Moore as Governor, Prospero's Island, the Princess Louise and others will prove sources of biographical and legendary information to most readers. In addition, with its maps and itineraries, the book is an excellent guide to the Bermudas.

TEACHING AND TEACHERS; or, the Sunday School Teacher's Teaching Work, and the other work of the Sunday school teacher. By H. Clay Trumbull, D. D., Editor of *The Sunday School Times*. Pp. xxi. and 390. Philadelphia: John D. Wattles, Publisher.

The science of pedagogy took a new advance with the institution of the Sunday school. The business of teaching passed out of the hands of a limited class, and a great body of unprofessionals were enlisted in it. Here and there persons with a fine natural aptitude fell in with the new task by a kind of instinct. But if Sunday schools enlisted only these their operations would not be extensive. The business of training the rest to an adequate idea of the task they have taken in hand has been taken up with much success in the last twenty years. Conferences, conventions, institutes and teachers' meetings have been set on foot and by the adoption of a common system of lessons for nearly all the Sunday schools through the country, a large amount of aid has been secured from the scholarship in and outside the ministry. Dr. Trumbull is one of the best and most successful laborers in this field, and in his hands *The Sunday School Times* has become a much finer weekly aid to the teacher than was thought possible, until it passed into his hands.

In this volume Dr. Trumbull does more systematically the work he is engaged in every week as a general trainer of Sunday school teachers. The book is fresh, crisp and striking, as is everything its author writes, and with a touch of mannerism which gives flavor without interfering with the uses of the book. We find it very highly spoken of by those who have had occasion to test the usefulness of its suggestions.

SQUARE AND COMPASSES. By Oliver Optic. Pp. 314. \$1.25. Lee & Shepard, Boston; Charles T. Dillingham, New York.

An author credited with writing sixty-two books must long ago have said all he really had to say worth hearing, or must be an abnormal spinner of words. This book is one of a series through which the same charac-

EXTRA FINE DIAMONDS AND
DIAMOND JEWELRY.
BAILEY, BANKS & BIDDLE.

ters are carried, with enough incident to cause the purchaser of the first book to buy their sequels. In it the instructive part lies in some account of house-building, and the moral part in the advocacy of industrial education. Mr. Adams' favorite boys are marvels of ingenuity and goodness, and, if good children die young, ought not to live through a series of six books, but his bad boys, from their unrelieved stupidity, might warrant one to expect their appearance in the whole sixty volumes, if even child nature could stand such tedium.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

There are many touches of delicate fancy and many indications of artistic aptness in Irene E. Jerome's "One Year's Sketch Book." Miss Jerome (the old trouble again! Why cannot authors or bookmakers learn the simple lesson?—there is nothing here to intimate how we should speak of this lady, whether as single or married). Miss Jerome, we say on a venture, makes the modest plea of only having "illustrated and arranged" this volume. But "arrangement" evidently means the elaboration of the entire scheme, both in idea and details, and to that scheme we can give warm praise. The artist makes a kind of pilgrimage through the seasons, and, choosing fitting passages from writers of prose and verse as texts, in a manner, though her pictures are the real texts, she hits off very effectively many familiar phases of outdoor life. There is very pretty sentiment and a great deal of very tender feeling in Miss Jerome's work. She is especially happy in her drawings of flowers. The book is beautifully gotten up, and was produced under the artistic direction of George T. Andrew. (Lee & Shepard, Boston.)

"The Cathedral Churches of England and Wales" (Cassell & Co., New York) is a different kind of book from illustrated "gift" literature in general. It has, indeed, a very definite value. While the histories of the various cathedrals—thirty-five in number—cannot be given in it with much detail, the chief points are laid down and the accounts are made real by numbers of illustrations. For many readers the subject will have a true fascination, and the book has even more value as a work of reference than as a picture book. The illustrations, truth to say, are not very satisfactory, regarded as art. They are truthful and life-like, but the poetical touch is for the most part wanting. They are printed too heavily also. They give us the impression of being old and worn cuts; but they are hardly the less valuable for that, if we are content to take the book, not as a work of art simply, but as a substantial help in the study of a subject of lasting interest. The descriptive matter by Rev. Professor Bonney and his associates is throughout adequate. This is, in brief, not only a book "for the centre-table," but one to read, and to read more than once—a thing not always to be said of gift books.

"Katie," by Henry Timrod (E. J. Hale & Son), is a pretty little English pastoral, set off with pictures, some of them indifferently good and a few of them excellent—the best one being the illustration to

"—The spot may seem
As lovely as a poet's dream."

Another pretty trifle of the season is "Verses for Christmas," by S. Massey, which Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. publish. In its parchment covers, and bound with knots of white ribbon, Mr. Massey's "Verses" are daintily attractive. Some graceful outline drawings, by C. C. Schenck, accompany the text, and are, perhaps, better than the poetry.

BRIEFER NOTICES.

"Three Vassar Girls in South America," by Lizzie W. Champney (Estes & Lauriat,

Boston), is one of the long series of illustrated "juveniles" put forth by that enterprising firm, in which instruction is sought to be conveyed under the cloak of adventure or fiction. Whether three Vassar girls did or did not go through the wonderful scenes here set down does not greatly matter; skill has been employed to give the narrative an air of reality, and with fair success. The trip of the young adventurers was through the Southern Continent, up the Amazon, down the Madeira, across the Andes and up the Pacific coast to Panama. Perhaps Messrs. Estes & Lauriat were in possession of a lot of wood cuts relating to those regions, and the three Vassar girls moulded themselves obediently around that material. But it is not necessary to consider these things too curiously.

"Myself and My Friends" (Cassell & Co., New York) is a bright "juvenile" with pictures on every page and narrated in lively, humorous style. It is English in its environment and characters, but that fact only gives it charm, without making its allusions difficult of understanding by the children of "this side."

On the thread of Lord Tennyson's little poem, "Lady Clare," the artists, Fredericks, Perkins, Schell, Garrett, Church and Fenn, have strung twenty-two finished and excellent engravings. They have caught the sentiment and color of the verses with fidelity, and the typographical work is rich and elegant. It is a capital holiday gift book. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

Messrs. Funk & Wagnalls, New York, issue in an octavo volume one hundred and four of the sermons of Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage. (Price \$1.50.)

Thomas Whittaker, New York, has issued the "Protestant Episcopal Almanac and Parochial List" for 1885. It contains 284 pages, upon which is given a very large amount of matter valuable to members of the P. E. Church, and interesting to many others. Portraits are given of twelve of the lately chosen and consecrated bishops.

Robert M. Lindsay, 828 Walnut street, Philadelphia, will issue by subscription a limited edition of Mr. J. Parker Norris's papers on "The Portraits of Shakespeare." It will be printed on fine, laid paper, with over thirty illustrations, twenty of them being the best obtainable phototype reproductions of engravings of the different portraits of Shakespeare. The edition will be 500 copies, and the price \$10.

Dr. Baird's "History of the Huguenot Emigration to America," which was announced by Dodd, Mead & Co. for publication before the holidays, will necessarily be delayed until the early part of next year. The work is the fruit of many years of special study by its accomplished author, and will rank with the most noteworthy of recent original contributions to American history.

The January *Century* will have in its War Series papers by Captain Eads and Rear Admiral Walke, on the Mississippi gunboat service, describing the naval engagements at Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Memphis and Island No. 10. The next paper in the series, after General Grant's "Shiloh" in the February number, will be an account, in the March *Century*, of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, told by Col. John Taylor Wood, third officer of the Merrimac, and now the senior surviving officer. Colonel Wood was afterwards commander of the privateer Tallahassee, and at the close of the war went to Nova Scotia, where he still resides. Gen. R. E. Colston, commander of the Confederate forces opposite Newport News, will con-

tribute to the same number an eye-witness' account of the famous battle, describing the spectacle of the destruction of the Federal fleet before the arrival of the Merrimac.

The artistic cover of John Burroughs' new book, "Fresh Fields," was designed by Mrs. Henry Whitman, of Boston.

The first edition of "Heretics of Yesterday," by the Rev. S. E. Herrick, of Mt. Vernon Church, Boston, was exhausted almost immediately after its publication, and a second edition of this book is now meeting with a rapid sale.

Mr. Vedder's original drawings illustrative of Omar Khayyam's Rubaiyat, after their exhibition at the Boston Art Club, were shown in Providence, and a successful exhibition of them has just closed in New York. The January *Atlantic* contains an excellent critique on these pictures, which have won a notable repute.

The January *Atlantic*, in its three serials by Mrs. Oliphant, Charles Egbert Craddock and Miss Sarah Orne Jewett and the initial number of Dr. Holmes' series of papers, presents a very notable number.

David Douglas, the well-known Edinburgh publisher, is to bring out during the winter an edition of Mr. T. B. Aldrich's prose writings. Mr. Aldrich's books are widely known on the Continent as well as in England, and translations of several of his volumes have been published in French, German, Italian, Dutch, Danish and Norwegian.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (1104 Walnut street, Philadelphia) offer fifteen prizes—three each—on the following five topics: I. One of Shakespeare's Male Characters; II. One of Shakespeare's Female Characters; III. Shakespeare's Spirits (Ghosts, Witches, Fairies); IV. Shakespeare's Politics as shown in the Plays; V. Shakespeare's Characters of the Kings of England as compared with their Historical Characters. The first prize, in each case, will be \$50, the second \$30, and the third \$25, of which \$25 in the first class, and \$15 in the other classes, is to be paid in the publications issued by the company. The essays are not to exceed 5000 words, and are to be handed in before June 1, 1885, and those receiving the first prize will be published in *Shakespeareiana*.

The *North American Review*, for January, has eight papers, all of them notable. Bishop F. D. Huntington discusses "Vituperation in Politics." Frederic Harrison presents his promised criticism of "Froude's Life of Carlyle." Henry Watterston discourses upon "The Reunited Union," and there are other contributions by Richard A. Proctor, Richard J. Hinton, W. L. Courtney, Michael G. Mulhall and Prof. John Le Conte. Mr. Hinton's paper is upon "American Labor Organizations," an extremely interesting topic.

Another of Huckleberry Finn's adventures, by Mark Twain, entitled "Jim's Investments and King Sollermun," will appear in the January *Century*.

The "Second Biennial Report" of the Iowa Board of Health (Volume V. of State Documents for 1884) is rich in materials of value to the student of State medicine. The greater part of the volume is taken up with a needlessly formal and complete State Registration Report of marriages, births and deaths. The Report also contains papers on "Illuminating Oils," "Small-pox," "Meteorology," "Ventilation," "Hospitals for Contagious Diseases," "Sanitary Aspects of the Geology and Topography of Iowa" and "The Treatment of the Drowned."

The State of Iowa has published a volume entitled "Census of Iowa for 1880." The book embraces a historical sketch of the State, a discussion of the census tables for

Artists are popularly supposed to be lacking in business qualifications, but it is because the pursuit of art is inimical to the development of the sordid money-getting spirit rather than because of any want of ability, the striking instances of miserly meanness in the profession being the rare exceptions that tend to prove the rule. Artists often attain marked success when circumstances or inclination induces them to turn attention to new undertakings, and in carrying out original designs it is a common experience for them to take the mechanic's tools in their own hands and show what is to be done and how to do it. Hubert Herkimer is not only a painter, an etcher and a teacher but is also a distinguished landscape gardener and a practical carver. Harriet Hosmer, the sculptor, is a skilled mechanic; can forge and file like a master of the craft. It is said that she has been led away in pursuit of the "perpetual motion" delusion, but that does not detract from the excellence of her handiwork. Annie Whitney, whose statue of Harriet Martineau has been characterized as one of the great portrait statues of our age, is reported to be a skilled carpenter and woodworker, and, moreover, having a tract of 175 acres of land in New Hampshire which no practical farmer could or would make profitable, she has undertaken that task herself, and is converting the place into one of the best farms in the White Mountain region. John La Farge and Louis C. Tiffany have taught interior decorators their trade anew, revolutionizing and re-

generating their business for them. The painter-etchers are of necessity mechanics and chemists as well as artists. Peter Moran, Stephen Parrish and other workers with the needle are scientific experts in their studies of the relations of metals and acids. Emily Sartain is an eminent steel engraver as well as a distinguished portrait painter. Frederick Juengling obtained a high place as a painter of the figure before becoming a leader among the young men who have made wood engraving a new art in America. George H. Boughton, W. H. Gibson and Howard Pyle are successful artists, who are also successful authors. And so the list might be indefinitely extended, showing that artists, so far from being confined to their special vocation, are better qualified to do good work in more than one sphere of activity than are the members of other callings.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Exhibition of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts closed this week, but it is to be especially noted that the galleries will be immediately rehung with selections from the permanent collection of the Academy and with other works, forming an exhibition of unequaled interest continuously open to the public. The Germania Rehearsals will be given without interruption on Thursday afternoons. The programme of these attractive concerts as arranged for the holiday season will be found appropriately brilliant and inspiring.

As heretofore noted, the artists of this city have decided not to hold collective receptions this winter. Instead of formal monthly appointments, they have set apart certain days in each week when they will be "at home" in their studios to friends and lovers of art who may be interested enough to visit them without special invitation or ceremony. Emily Sartain, at Eighteenth and Market streets, will open her studio every Friday. Ida Waugh and Fred. Waugh, in the same building, will also receive on Fridays. The artists of the Baker Building have generally adopted Saturday. James B. Sward, N. H. Trotter, Prosper L. Senat, F. DeBourg Richards, George Wright, George C. Lambdin and C. H. Spooner will be ready to welcome callers on that day. Thomas B. Craig, No. 1525 Chestnut street, has also appointed Saturday as his "company day," and so has Carl Weber, No. 238 North Thirteenth street.

The Harper-Hallgarten European Scholarship was awarded on Wednesday of this week, the jury deciding that Mr. Earnest L. Major most fully deserved the prize under the conditions of the competition. Mr. Major is a member of the Art Students' League of New York, 21 years of age, born in Washington, D. C., a thorough American, and credited with decided talent, best of all that talent for hard work which gives promise that the opportunities offered by the prize he has gained will be used with advantage and credit.

The experimental exhibition of the American Art Association at the association's gallery in New York, closed last week after a season that has been pronounced encouragingly successful. The sales were not so heavy as some of the friends of the enterprise hoped they would be; but in view of the prevailing commercial depression, are generally regarded as fully up to reasonable expectation. Twenty-eight works were disposed of, realizing \$16,725.

At the same gallery the third annual sketch exhibition was opened on Thursday, 18th instant, and immediately attracted marked attention. Something over two thousand people visited the rooms during the first day, and a considerable number of orders for pictures was registered. The catalogue comprises 1000 numbers and repre-

sents a goodly share of the seminary work done by the New York painters.

One of the noticeable features of the Salmagundi black and white exhibition is the display of wood engraving, which, though smaller than last year, contains some remarkable examples of strong work. Among the number of these attracting most attention is Frederick Juengling's reproduction of Thomas Hovenden's John Brown picture. This engraving has been severely criticised and also warmly praised, a fair indication that it at least has strength enough to produce a deep impression. It is eventually to be published as a double-page illustration in *Harper's Weekly*.

MUSIC.

The first of the Thomas symphony concerts was given at the Academy of Music on Monday of last week, before an encouragingly large and enthusiastic audience. The first number on the programme was Johannes Brahms's latest symphony, No. 3. Without previous study of such a work it is hazardous to form a deliberate judgment upon a first hearing. The first impression is frequently corrected by further acquaintance with it. As far as first impressions go, however, the third symphony of Her Brahms seems to contain no melodic ideas of striking beauty, and to be more remarkable for the scholarly working up of the various themes than for power or originality in their conception. In a certain sense it might be said to suggest a comparison with the productions of some painters of the present day, who, with unexceptionable technique, faultless drawing, harmonious coloring and correct composition, have, after all, only succeeded in giving us paintings instead of pictures. What such artists (either in music or in painting) have to tell us is invariably well told; but then there is the inevitable doubt as to whether it was worth the telling.

The soloist of the evening was Miss Juch, deservedly a favorite, who sang the "Letter aria," from "Don Giovanni;" "Elsa's Dream," from "Lohengrin," and, in answer to a recall, the "Batti, Batti," from "Don Giovanni." The other orchestral selections were Beethoven's "Leonora" overture, No. 3; a spirited "Scherzo," by Dvorák, and Rubinstein's "Bai Costumé," in which the characteristic dance rhythms of France, Italy and Spain were presented in charming contrast. Mr. Thomas's treatment of the great "Leonora" overture is so familiar as to call for no special comment. In this, as in the other numbers, the playing of the orchestra was, as usual, admirable. *A propos* of the "Leonora" overture, and as affording an instance of that rare bird—a musical critic who has gone wrong—we quote from the *London Musical World* the following translation of an extract from No. 182 of the *Vienna Freimithiger* for the year 1806:

"Very recently the overture to the drama of 'Fidelio' was performed in the Augarten. All impartial connoisseurs and amateurs agreed in declaring that no one had ever before written music so incoherent, so crude, so intricate and so revolting to the ear. The harshest modulations follow each other with harmony that is really atrocious, while the few paltry ideas, completely driving away all idea of grandeur (such, for instance, as the postillion's cornet solo, intended, I presume, to announce the arrival of the Governor), add the finishing stroke, and cause a disagreeable and stupefying impression."

For the second symphony concert, January 24th, we are promised Beethoven's fifth symphony (C minor).

Mendelssohn's oratorio of "St. Paul" was given by the Cecilian Society (Mr. M. H. Cross, director), at their first regular concert of the season, at the Academy of Music, on the evening of December 12th. The chorus, numbering over 300 voices, was, as usual, well handled by its accomplished director and sang with its accustomed power and precision. The performance was throughout so even and satisfactory that no one feature calls for special comment, unless it be Mr. Hennig's admirable playing of the beautiful violoncello accompaniment to the tenor aria, "Be thou faithful unto death." The soloists were Miss Zipporah Monteith (soprano), Miss Margaret Bryant (contralto), Mr. Jules Jordan (tenor), and Mr. A. M. Babcock (bass). The second concert of the Cecilian (March 12th) bids fair to be one of the most important events in its history, and of great interest to all concerned in the musical growth of our community; for on that occasion we are promised (for the first time in this city) a performance of Bach's "Passion of St. Matthew."

The Orpheus Club (Mr. M. H. Cross, director) gave its first subscription concert, thus beginning its thirteenth season, at Musical Fund Hall, on Saturday evening last. The club sang "Hymn to Music," Billeter; "Serenade," Williams; "Forsaken," Koschat; "Fair as the Roses Red," Nessler; "Discovery," Op. 31, Grieg; "The Music of the Sea," Mosenthal; "Soldier's Farewell," Kinkel; "Song and Wine," V. E. Becker. The solo numbers, "Cavatina," from Gounod's "La Reine de Saba;" Lassen's "Thine eyes so blue and tender;" "Thy Portrait," by Dulcken, and a concert polka by Ardit, were admirably sung by Miss Emma Juch.

We copy from the *London Times* the following account of M. Gounod's latest oratorio, "Mors et Vita":

"The full score was recently delivered by the composer to Mr. Milward, of the Birmingham Festival Committee, and Mr. Alfred Littleton, representing the publishers, Messrs. Novello, Ewer & Co. The price paid to the composer for copyright and performing right is the same as that received by him for the 'Redemption'—viz., £4000, £500 being contributed by the Birmingham Committee for the privilege of producing the work. The subjoined list, showing the division of 'Mors et Vita' into parts and numbers, will interest our musical readers:

"Prologue.—(1) orchestral movement; (2) chorus; (3) The Voice of Jesus, bass solo; (4) chorus.

"Part 1.—Requiem Mass.—(1) Introit and Kyri, chorus and four solos; (2) double chorus, unaccompanied; (3) Dies Iræ, chorus; (4) Quid sum miser, four solos and chorus; (5) Felix culpa, soprano solo and chorus; (6) Quærens me, duet, soprano and contralto; (7) Juste Judex, chorus; (8) Ingemisco, four solos and chorus; (9) Inter oves, tenor and solo; (10) Confutatis, chorus and four solos; (11) Lacrymosa, chorus and four solos; (12) Offertorium, chorus and soprano solo; (13) Sanctus, tenor solo and chorus; (14) Pie Jesu, four solos; (15) Agnus Dei and Communion, soprano solo and chorus; (16) epilogue, instrumental.

"Part 2.—(1) The Sleep of the Dead, orchestral movement; (2) The Trumpets of the Last Judgment, orchestral movement; (3) The Awakening of the Dead, orchestral movement; (4) The Coming of the Judge, baritone recitative, orchestra and chorus; (5) The Judging of the Elect, baritone solo, orchestral chorus and soprano solo; (6) unaccompanied Chorale of Angels; (7) The Judging of the Condemned, baritone recitative, orchestra and chorus.

"Part 3.—(1) The new Heaven and new Earth, instrumental prelude and baritone recitative; (2) The Heavenly Jerusalem, orchestra and baritone solo, orchestra, celes-

tial chorus and full chorus; (3) The Great Voice in Heaven, baritone recitative, orchestra and chorus; (4) No More Tears, No More Suffering, No More Death, quartet and orchestra; (5) All Things Made New, baritone recitative, orchestra and chorus; (6) Celestial Chorus; (7) Final Hosanna.

"Apart from the Requiem Mass and a few extracts from St. Augustine, the words are selected from Holy Writ. Having regard to the difficulty of obtaining a good English translation fitted to the musical declamation, the committee have judiciously decided to have the work sung to the original Latin words. An English version will, however, be published in the programme. It is expected that M. Gounod will himself superintend and conduct the production of his new work."

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

From the Philadelphia Press, December 17th.

The campaign of 1884 gave the Republican party of Pennsylvania a stronger position than it ever before held. The candidacy of Mr. Blaine not only rescued it from past troubles, but quickened it with extraordinary energy and enthusiasm, and the friends of Mr. Blaine contended both in 1876 and in 1880 that such would be the effect of his nomination. The magnificent majority was won because the will of the people had prevailed, and it abundantly vindicated those Republicans who, for eight years, and especially for the last four, had struggled to establish popular rule.

Now that the party has been brought to this splendid condition, it is the supreme duty of Republicans to maintain and preserve the elements of its commanding strength. Every true Republican will earnestly hope that no step may be taken which will lead to a repetition of the troubles and conflicts that imperilled and for a time lost the mastery of the State. The immediate question which confronts us is the choice of United States Senator. The candidacy of Mr. Cameron is sustained with warmth by a portion of the Legislature whose election was carefully provided for by his zealous and watchful friends. The great mass of the Republicans of the State were devoting their interest and their efforts to the triumph of Blaine and Logan, and with entire confidence in the success of the ticket gave little attention to the selection of members of the Legislature. Now that this election of Senator is upon us, it at once raises the question whether any just, candid and dispassionate review must not compel the admission that it was clearly the leadership and the methods of Mr. Cameron which produced the distractions and disasters of the party and whether they do not threaten the same dangers again.

The history of the recent past, yet fresh in the minds of the people, is full of instruction and admonition. The convention of 1880 in which the will of the majority was ruthlessly trampled on aroused a wide popular resentment, which was only appeased when the object of the wrong was defeated in the nomination of Garfield at Chicago. The Senatorial contest of 1881 is well remembered. During the canvass public sentiment had pointed unmistakably to Mr. Grow as the choice of the people, but when the Legislature met the arbitrary power of the machine, under the leadership of Mr. Cameron, was exercised to defeat the popular will. The result was an open revolt and the long struggle which closed in the election of Mr. Mitchell. Had the unwise policy ended there, it would have spared further troubles, but it did not. The same power was unfortunately employed to force a slated candidate for Treasurer upon the State Convention of that year, and this

ill-judged action was followed by an independent movement which, without organization, carried over 40,000 votes, and reduced the party majority to a beggarly scratch. Still more disastrous was the result the next year, when the gallant Beaver was defeated for no fault of his own, but, as everybody knows, simply because of the popular feeling respecting Mr. Cameron.

This is the plain story of our recent history, and its lesson is emphasized as much by the period of recovery as by the period of decline. After the defeat of 1882 Republicans recognized the necessity of rescuing the party from these distractions if there was to be any hope of the future. Mr. Cameron was wisely persuaded to betake himself to Europe; the party was freed from the pressure and the influence of his domination; it was proclaimed that he would not again be a candidate; the representatives of all elements consulted together; leaders in the Legislature reached harmonious co-operation; and the party which withered under his control began in his absence to regain its strength. The culmination of its restored power came this year in the full freedom and triumph of the people, who determined the general course of the party and who gave it an unprecedented majority. But even in the tide of this great canvass Mr. Cameron did not forget his peculiar methods. The people were absorbed in the national contest. The splendid majority of 81,000 was their work and their victory. The work to which Mr. Cameron addressed himself was to set up the Legislature, and he took advantage of the grand sweep of the national campaign to stack the cards for the restoration of a personal rule which had been repudiated by the people and which could not succeed on an open and naked issue.

We put it to the intelligence of every fair-minded Republican of Pennsylvania whether this is not the simple truth and whether the record does not furnish conclusive evidence of the popular dissatisfaction with Mr. Cameron and his methods. The party has been redeemed from its troubles, and it faces the question whether it shall incur the danger again. The issue of the Senatorship was not discussed during the canvass, partly because the people were giving their energies to the national struggle, and partly because Republicans, with entire faith in Blaine's election, and knowing that with Blaine as President there would be full assurance of a broad, fair and liberal policy whoever might be Senator, were willing to leave the Senatorship to settle itself. But now, with a result so different from that which might have been, it becomes an immediate and vital question whether the narrow rule from which the State was emancipated shall be re-established. The Republicans of Pennsylvania believe in a strong and effective organization, but they abhor a "machine," as that phrase is generally understood. Any attempt to restore a machine to be run by a clique and governed by a cabal will renew and aggravate the troubles from which we have been relieved.

We know it is claimed that Mr. Cameron's re-election is assured. Possibly it is, if the people shall not speak out. Possibly the methods by which the Legislature was set up will bear the expected fruit if the constituents do not make themselves felt by their representatives. But we know also that it is the right and duty of Republicans to meet and to treat the question earnestly and manfully. And we know that it is a sacred obligation in the highest interest of Republicanism to give warning of the hazards of undertaking to repeat what has been so disastrous in the past. There are Republican Representatives who will not hesitate to exercise their right of a free choice among

Republican candidates or to do their duty in seeking the election of some leader who will be acceptable to the Republican masses. Whether their action shall be made effective depends upon the people themselves.

DRIFT.

The Boston Journal says: A representative of the Journal dropped into one of the houses in this city which dispose of the goods manufactured by a number of New England woolen mills. "I didn't know that you sold foreign-made goods," was the remark of the Journal man as he examined several samples of fine corkscrew or whipcord goods from which the nicest coats are made. "These are not imported goods," said one of the firm; "they are made by a mill in Hillsborough, N. H., and are a very fine quality of goods." And they were seemingly as fine, well-finished goods as are sold as foreign made. "I have no doubt that many of these goods are sold as foreign goods. We can make them much cheaper than they can be imported, and I know by actual experience that they are just as valuable, as well made and as firm colors as the imported. I know of a mill which sells all of its best goods without distinctive marks in order that they may be sold as foreign goods. Our manufacturers have made rapid progress in the production of fine grades of woolens during the last few years. None but those in the trade know it, and it is for the interest of most of them to let it be understood that the best American goods are imported. For instance, there is a goods that can be sold at \$2.50 per yard, but many tailors will dispose of it as a foreign goods for \$1 per yard. The difficulty is that the larger part of the people who wear the fine grades of goods are laboring under the delusion that American manufacturers cannot make a fine article, consequently they call for foreign goods, and as those who make them up can make more to encourage this idea they go on buying foreign goods and sometimes American made goods with a foreign tag. If it should become the fashion to wear American made woolens of the best grades it would greatly improve the business."

"Has American production done much to cheapen woolen goods?"

"Very much," was the reply. "There is that piece of ladies' goods," picking up a sample, "which used to sell two years ago for \$4 per yard. We make it every way as good, so that the goods can be sold for \$2.50 per yard. There are those ladies' cheviots," exhibiting a bunch of samples of the fine ladies' woolen dress goods made by the Coburn Mills in Skowhegan, "they are in every respect as good as those retailed two years ago at \$1.50. Then they were not made here. Now these goods are actually retailed in New York for ninety cents a yard. There is not much profit in making and handling them, but it can be done at that price. Yes, we bring down the importers' prices on such goods from 30 to 50 per cent when we get to making them. Great progress has been made the past few years in woolen manufacture, and if nothing interferes we shall be able to rival the world in a few years more."

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP OF THE BODY IS THE liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood. When this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a sick headache sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied by loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition, Dr. D. Jayne's Sanative Pills are recommended. By their stimulating action, the liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions; costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed.

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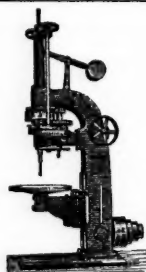
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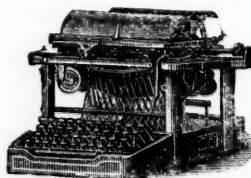
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